No. 13,795.

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1897-FOURTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT AND CUBA

Believes the Passage of the Morgan Resolution Now Unwise.

NOT TRYING TO INFLUENCE ACTION

Expressions of Opinion to Friends and Advisers.

HE HAS A PLAN OF HIS OWN

The idea is being freely circulated at the Capitol, it is stated today, that the President is opposed to the passage of the Cuban resolution now pending in the Senate. This idea is being circulated by the opponents of the resolution. They are doing all that they can to defeat it or stave

While it is admitted that there may be some truth in the alleged views of the President, it is said on first-class authority that no one is authorized to use these views for the purpose of changing votes.

It is learned that the President has spoken to few senators or representatives about the resolution, and then it was simply as an expression of opinion sought by his friends and advisers. In these expressiens the President has been cautious, but he has undoubtedly stated that he did not believe the passage of the resolution at this

time would be wise.

The President's position, on the whole, is peculiar. He has plans of his own about Cuba, and they are fast reaching a stage of maturity. The passage of the resolution now in the Senate would, he thinks, materially interfere with these plans, which are believed to be foverable to the Cubas. are believed to be favorable to the Cubans Presidential Prerogative.

The President respects and will respect the actions of Congress, but it is said that there is grave doubt in his mind whether the prerogative of recognizing the Cubans lies with Congress or with himself. In the event of the passage of the Cuban resolutions by both bodies the President might then act so as not to be accused of high-handedness in usurping authority the possession of which he might consider doubtful, but he would like to originate and promulgate his plans and have Con-gress co-operate with him. At the same time he does not stand with President Cleveland on the question of prerogative.

He simply doesn't believe the time is quite ripe for action. That the President sympathizes with the Cubans is admitted by his closest friends.

by his closest friends.

It is said that the views of the President on the pending resolution will indirectly reach Congress through some of his friends, who are yet to speak on the resolution. In presenting their views the President of the pre dent's ideas will be given.

Conference With Chairman Hitt. Chairman Hitt of the foreign affairs com-

mittee of the House was in conference with the President at noon today. The conference is supposed to have related to the fight which is promised in the House tomorrow over Cuba. The conference lasted The Secretary of War Asked for In-

it is said that the Cuban junta has informed the President that on the day of the passage by the Senate of a recognition resolution they will have four well-equipted men-ef-war flying the Cuban flag. This had no weight with the President, who deprecates, as stated, too much activity at this

Probably Merely Threats.

Probably nothing will come of the threats of certain senators, republicans as well as democrats, to delay action on the tariff in order to force the Morgan resolution through Congress. These threats have caused some apprehension on the part of friends of the tariff bill, and undoubtedly they were seriously made, and would be carried out if there should be occasion for it.

It is expected, however, that developments in the near future will place the Cuban question in a position to preclude the possibility of such a fight in Congress. The Morgan belligerency resolution is strong in both the Senate and House because the sentiment in favor of action of some sort is strong. Many men in both houses who doubt whether this resolution presents the best means of dealing with the question. it their support for the reas it is the only thing presented in a tangible form, and because it is so determinedly op-posed by these who are regarded as friendly to Spain or under Spanish influence. If settlement of the question in some more satisfactory manner is not presented. It is doubtful whether the opposition to this res-olution can be sustained long enough to threaten serious interference with other

The Expected Advice From Calhoun But the time certain to be occupied it is believed will be sufficient to afford an oppertunity for Mr. Calhoun, the President's confidential representative in Cuba, to be heard from. It is strongly intimated that by the time when action is expected on the Mergan resolution, the administration will be ready to act, and will take such action as to promise a speedy solution of the Cu-ban problem. No one is authorized to state what form executive action will take, but it may be confidently asserted that Mr. McKinley has no weak policy in contemplation. The dispassionate and very contemplation. The dispassionate and very guarded manner in which the President treated the question in his message, ask-ing for relief for Americans in Cuba, is not susceptible of an interpretation which

The President's Policy.

The President does not believe in bluster, but there is the best reason for thinking that a firm and straightforward policy will be followed, and that Spain will be confronted with the necessity of concluding the war in Cuba at once by means of her own, or of having this government con-clude it for her. Friendly suggestions by this administration, if not heeded by Spain, will undoubtedly be followed by forceful measures. But it is not the purpose of the administration to make friendly suggestions in a threatening manner. The con-fession that American citizens are suffering fession that American citizens are suffering in Cuba and in reed of relief from the United States, Spain being either unable or unwilling to protect them, furnishes a warrant for further remedial measures by the

lt is hoped that by the beginning of next d States. It is noped that by the beginning of next week the President will be in a position to disclose to the leaders in Congress, in a private if not in a public manner, more fully what his intentions are, and it is believed that such an exchange of confidence between the executive and Congress will avoid any undesirable action by Congre and put an end to all controversy over the

e of action to be followed. President Awaiting Information.

Just at present there is a lack of understanding between congressional leaders and the President, which is probably due to the fact that the President is not disposed to commit himself fully until certain information which he is seeking is received, upon which he is sceking is received, upon which the course he now has in mind is contingent. It is believed that he will adopt a much more direct method of dealing with the question, one more apt to produce at once the results desired than that of recognizing belligerency, and there is no doubt that the sympathizers of Cuba

in Congress will be very ready to abandon their present proposition for a better if it is proposed. It is believed that the Presi-dent desires the independence of Cuba and is looking to that end.

Senator Hale Will Not Obstruct. Senator Hale, who is opposing Senator Morgan's resolution recognizing Cubar belligerency, said today that he d'd not be lieve there would be any conflict for right of way on Monday next between the friends of the resolution and the supporters of the tariff bill. He said that so far as he was concerned he did not desire to obstruct the passage of the Cuban resolution, and expressed the opinion that one or two days more of debate would be sufficient. He says he is willing that a vote should be taken when the discussion is exhausted, and that he sees no reason why a vote should not be reached this week.

Friends of the resolution said that if the tariff bill is taken up it is probable that tariff bill is taken up it is probable that the discussion will be continued on the Cuban resolution, as the rules of the Senate allow a wide range of debate.

AT THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE.

Who Will Represent This Country is a Question Under Consideration. The administration is now considering the question of appointing a special ambassador to represent the United States at the approaching celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the British throne. So far it has not been decided whether Ambassador Hay shall be clothed with additional and temporary powers for this occasion, whether Admiral Miller, . who is already under orders to represent the navy at the celebration, shall be specially accredited, or whether still another person shall be chosen for the one purpose.

There are precedents for all three courses. Even now special ambassadors are on their way to London, the Chinese representative sailing from New York today, and other nations are pursuing a like day, and other nations are pursuing a like

At the queen's jubilee ten years ago the United States government contented itself with a special authorization of Minister Phelps, while at the czar's coronation last year Gen. McCook was present as a special cial ambassador. If the latter course is pursued in the case of the approaching celebration it may be that the representative of the United States will be Mr. Chaurcey M. Depew of New York, in whose interest strong indorsements are not lacking.

At the queen's jubilee ten years ago the

TRIAL OF THE FOOTE.

It Will Quickly Follow the Tests of

Newport and Vicksburg. The Navy Department is trying to ar range for the trial at an early date of the torpedo boat Foote, built at the Columbian iron works at Baltimore. President Malster has sought to have the trial fixed for next Tuesday, but the inspection board expects to be employed on that date in the trial of the two gunboats, Newport and Vicksburg, built by the Bath iron works. The trial of the Foote will, however, follow as closely as possible. Lieut. Wm. Rogers, a son of Admiral John Rogers, after whom one of the Baltimore torpedo boats is christened, has been assigned to duty there in connection with the final equipment of the craft, which ne is to command when she is tried, in the course of a month or

LIGHTING THE PARKS.

Upon motion of Senator Faulkner of West Virginia the Senate this afternoon adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to advise the Senate whether the superintendent of public buildings and grounds has accepted bids for park lighting in this city at the rate \$91.25 a year for each light and rejected bids at \$10 a year for the same service, and if so, why this was done.

Senztor Faulkner to a Star reporter this afternoon, "that this has been done, and I merely want to ascertain the reason for such action. It has been understood that the new electric light company was coming into this city to make competition and re-duce prices, but here we find a different state of things. I want information from that is the whole purpose of the resolu-

FOURTH ARTILLERY RETURNS.

Arrival of Two Batteries and the Band at Washington Barracks.

Four batteries and the band of the 4th Artillery have returned from New York, where they took part in the Grant monument ceremonies, and from Philadelphia, where they participated in the Washington monument ceremonies. They marched from New York to Philadelphia, but made the remainder of the trip by rail. They were under command of Maj. Lancaster of the 4th Artillery. Two of the batteries are stationed at Fort McHenry, Md., and the other two and the band are stationed at Washington barracks.

HORATIO KINGS ILLNESS.

The Venerable Washingtonian in Very Serious Condition.

Mr. Horatio King, Postmaster General in the Buchanan administration, is seriously ill at his home in this city, as a result of an attack of the grip during the winter, from which he has never rallied. He has been confined to his home for some weeks, and his illness, owing to his advanced age, has given rise to some uneasiness among his friends. He was permitted today, how-ever, to see several intimate friends. Mr. King came from Maine, and was appointed first assistant postmaster general in 1854, serving under Postmasters General Camp-bell and Holt, and President Buchanan, less than a month before he went out of office, appointed him Postmaster Ger He served from February 12, 1861, until March 5 following, when Monigomery Blair succeeded him. He has a summer home at Newton, Mass., where he was have gone within a month.

TO BE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

Nomination of Assistant Patent Commissioner Also Made.

The President today sent the following ominations to the Senate: Justice-Joseph H. Gaines of West Vir ginia to be attorney of the United States, district of West Virginia.

Interior-Myron H. McCord of Arizona to e governor of Arizona; Chas. H. Akers of Arizona to be secretary of Arizona terri-

Arthur P. Greeley of New Hampshire, now an examiner-in-chief in the patent office, to be assistant commissioner of pat-ents. Thomas G. Steward of Illinois, now a principal examiner in the patent office, to be an examiner-in-chief in the patent

to be an examiner-in-chief in the patent office.

Postmasters—New Jersey, John T. Lovett, Little Silver; New York, Elisworth Sweet, at Waterloo; Emmett B. Hawkins, Huntington: Pennsylvania, J. H. Porter, New Wilmington; Alabama, Earl E. Doud, Sheffield; Colorado, D. E. Shermap, Montrose; Illinois, Charles F. Dougless, Ashland; S. H. Watson, Mt. Vergon; Hiram Yerkes, Fairmount; Indiana, James H. Therrburg, Boonville; Iowa, Jas. L. Berry, Humeston; James A. Wilson, Williamsburg; C. N. Marvin, Shenandoah; Kansas, Joe Carey, Garnett; Wm. E. Hogueland, Yates Center; Kentucky, Edward U. Fordyce, Bowling Green; J. D. Wilson, Clover Port; Massachusetts, David M. Donaldson, South Hadley Falls; Wm. G. Earp, Swampscott.

Influences at Work to Keep It in the Union Building.

PREVAILING GOSSIP ON THE SUBJECT

Facts About the So-Called Records of the Post Office Department.

APPREHENSION FELT

City post office officials and employes, and great many other people besides are seriously considering the question whether the city post office will ever occupy the structure erected especially for it and now nearing completion on the square bounded by Pennsylvania avenue, C street, 11th street and 12th street. It is impossible to secure any direct expression from the officials regarding the gossip which is now so general and widespread on the subject, but there is nevertheless a pronounced feeling that the city post office may remain in its present quarters on G street indefinitely. There is a powerful combination of influences on foot to bring about this result. It has been working toward the end described for a long time. Congressional action has been obtained and the new building on Pennsylvania avenue, which was secured after twenty years' struggle for a city post office, has been already levoted to many different purposes, with the ulti-mate object, it is said, of crowding out the male object, it is said, of crowding out the Washington city post office and compelling it to retain its present quarters at an annual rental of \$20,000 per year. This rental of two floors and a cellar has been always regarded as extravagant. The location of the Union building, many people say, and the character of its construc-tion do not excuse anything like such a sum for its occupancy, even entirely, and extra rent is paid for the third and fourth floors, which are used by the Interior De-

partment for the storage and display of patent models, and for the fifth and sixth floors, which are used for branch offices of the government printing office. The Union Building.

The building which is known as the Union building is owned by a stock company, of which, it is said, ex-Senator Donald Cameron of Pennsylvania owns the majority of

It is situated among livery stables, small houses devoted to various humble purposes, such as cheap eating houses and modest businesses, and its central location is the only thing that in any important

degree commends it.

The new city post office is amply commodious to accommodate the city post office on the first floor with the use of a few of the mezzanine rooms on the C street side, and the city post office could move in at half a day's notice if the floor was ready for its occupancy. And the moving could be done in one night, without retarding the business of the office.

Some Useless Records.

Great stress has been laid upon the necessity of room for the storage of the records of the general Post Office Department, which, it is intended, shall also occupy the new building. A glance at these so-called records, which now occupy the cellar and many of the corridors of the present Post Office Department, will show how non-sendocuments comprising these records are obsolete and worthless for every purpos under the sun except for their sale as old

There are tons upon tons of rejected bids accumulated through a quarter century relating to contracts long since carried out and forgotten. There are tons of "records" showing the daily attendance of clerks and similar unimportant matters. A commission of intelligent men, if appointed by the Postmaster General, would undoubtedly condemn as useless nineteen-twentieths of the records which are alleged to be of such precious value that they must be transferred to the new building, and take up valuable room.

A conservative estimate would develop that sufficient money could be gotten from the sale of the obsolete records as waste paper to pay for the cost of moving the general post office to the new building.

Influence Said to Be at Work.

It is broadly hinted that the parties interested in the Union building have exerted influences to delay work on the building until it should have been so devoted to purposes foreign to the original intention which inspired its construction that its purpose will be wiped out and no space left for the city post office.

General Apprehension. At any rate, there is a feeling of general

> apprehension at the city post office. Ask a clerk or any letter carrier when the post office will be moved and a derisive smile will be the reply. A Star reporter interrogated two score officials and employes today on the subject. There was a general indisposition to speak about the matter, but not a man denied, impersonally, and when assured of no publicity, that he had been informed of influences being at work to keep the city post office on G street.
>
> It can be authoritatively stated that the city post office is ready to move at any time, as soon as the lock boxes are placed in position in the new building. The officials have been informed that the quarters now assigned to it cannot be put in readi-ness until November. Three months ago June 30 was named as the time. City post office people are ready to wager the moving time will never be reached The present lease under which the city post office holds the tenancy of the cellar and two lower floors of the Union building is for two years, and expires October 1, 1807. There is a clause in the lease which permits the vacating of the premises any time within thirty days after the completion of the new city post office. There is also a clause which permits the government be be virtually a monthly tenant after the also a clause which permits the government be be virtually a monthly tenant after the expiration of the lease. Consequently, there is nothing in the way of the removal of the city post office when the home erected for it is ready, except the influences which are said to be arrayed against any removal at all. There will be future developments, it is said, even more interesting than those which are already public property.

JUDGE MONTGOMERY RETIRES.

One of the Members of the Dawe

which are already public property.

Judge A. B. Montgomery of Kentucky, one of the five members of the Dawes Indian commission, by request has presented his resignation to the President. Thou Needles of Illinois, who was a candidate for commissioner of Indian affairs, is being considered for the office by President
McKinley, but charges have been flied
against his former administration of the
office of United States marshal in Oklahoma, and have delayed action. If these
are explained satisfactorily it is likely Mr.
Needles' names will be sent to the Senate shortly. No further changes in the
commission are expected for some time.

Government receipts from customs, \$315, 744; internal revenue, \$338,634; miscellan eous, \$42,012. National bank notes recteday for redemption, \$311,403.

Representative Hartman Attaches Little Importance to Them.

The Majority, He Says, is Responsible for Legislation of Its Lack and Bimetallists Are All United.

A Star reporter asked Representative Hartman of Montane today what effect the disagreement between the democrati members of Congress as to the proper policy to be pursued at this session would have upon the future alliance of the bimetallic forces.

"Oh, I attach but little importance to this difference," said Mr. Hartman. "The allied forces of bimetallism are not charged with any responsibility for legislation, as they are largely in the minority. The responsibility for all legislation of this Congress rests upon the republican party. Believing as I do that the financial policy which it would crystallize into a law would be injurious and not beneficial, I know be injurious and not beneficial, I know of no reason why there should be any desire for that party to legislate upon the finarcial question. If they do pass financial legislation in support of the well known ideas of the controlling element in that party, it will only be such as is intended to more firmly entrench and strengthen the existing gold standard. It will be in the direction of contraction, including the retirement of the greenbacks, and the gradual transfer to the banks of the right to issue and control the currency of the country. Therefore, it seems of the right to issue and control the currency of the country. Therefore, it seems to me that this being the paramount question and having been declared such by the allied forces of bimetallism in the last campaign, the course of Mr. Bailey in declining to attempt to force the majority to legislate is fully justified. It must be borne in mind that the responsibility of the majority does not stop with the legislation that is enacted, for it is the legislation that is enacted, for it is equally responsible if it fails to so organize its House machinery so that legislation which ought to pass can be considered.

Majority Held Responsible. "Very many of us, of all parties, have local legislation which cught to receive the favorable consideration of Congress, but no one will for a moment claim that the minority, which stands ready to present its bills to the committees when created, are in the least degree responsible for the failin the least degree responsible for the lati-ure of such legislation, when the majority, whose duty it is to provide the necessary committees, declines to act. I, therefore, view with entire indifference the plan adopted by the Speaker for the regu-lation of the business of the House. If he fails to appoint the committees, then the majority is responsible for not giving to the country a much needed bankraptcy act, the free home bill and many local bills of great concern to the respective districts. If he appoints them and passes the financial legislation to which his party is committed. ne appoints them and passes the manchine legislation to which his party is committed, the disastrous results will, in my addment, utterly destroy what few hopes are left for the republicans to gain the Fifty axth Congress."

Union of Bimetal Bata "The demand for a union of all bimetallic forces in 1898 and in 1900 from the people

of the United States, will, in my judgment, be so strong that it will sweep into deserved oblivion any man who attempts to prevent such union. It will come with such unanimity that any differences which may have arisen or which may ari among the members of any faction or par-ty, will simply be biotted out of existence. There can be no doubt that Mr. Belley, and those who agree with him, as well as those who are not in harmony with his plan of procedure, are all earnestly desirous of maintaining unity of action as well as unity of purpose in the great cause, common to the three organizations which gave t support in the last campaign, and dil continue to give it support until its

CALLED BY THE SPEAKER.

iltimate success.'

Meeting of the Rules Committee to Frame a Rule for the House.

Speaker Reed has called a meeting of the committee on rules for tomorrow morning for the purpose of framing a rule unde which the House will consider the resolution passed by the Senate to appropriate \$50,000 for the relief of American citizens in Cuba. The 'republican leaders have canvassed the Cuban question and decided practically that the House should adopt the Senate resolution tomorrow and ignore the question of recognition of belligerency Mr. Bailey, the democratic leader, as stated yesterday, is determined to present a minority report from the rules commit-tee, which, he says, will permit him to offer Senator Morgan's resolution as an amendment to the one making the app priation. It is expected that the Speaker will declare the minority report out of

Such a ruling will result in a fillbuster by Such a ruling will result in a fillbuster by the democrats if they cerry out their pur-pose. In anticipation of being confronted by this emergency the republicans have telegraphed to all members of the party who are out of the city to return tomorrow so that the party will have a quorum to do business without the assistance of the democrats and nonvillets.

do business without the assistance of the democrats and populists.

The republicans say they are willing to have a resolution for belligerency considered under proper conditions, but consider the appropriation a business question which should not be complicated by the greater proposition. Many republicans are in favor of recognition of the Cubans, but the party will probably be Cubans, but the party will probably united in its support of the rule. So fear that any action on Cuba at this ti might hinder the progress of the tariff

on. Mr. Bailey says he believes recognition would lead to a settlement of the war in a short time, and that the House should se allowed to vote on the question.

THE METROPOLITAN BANK.

Important Interest Secured by S. Woodward and E. S. Farter. A large interest has been secured in the

Metropolitan National Bank of this city by S. W. Woodward and E. Southard Parker, and it is understood that they will assume management on or about June 1, and with the sympathy, aid and co-operation of the retiring members.

This old institution, organized in January, 1814, during the war with Great Britain, aided the government in abbuilding the Capitol, paying of the bidders of the war and assisted to the fulf extent of its financial ability, and has bild a remarkably successful career. Mr. J. W. Thomp son took charge in 1872

In his hands it has made steady progress in prosperity, and its stock has advanced from par to a holding price of 300 and 290 bid. Mr. Thompson's energy, ability and high

character, giving him the confidence of the public, have been the elements of success in every enterprise he has indertaken—bank-ing, steamships, ratioads, as. He has also taken a leading pa every measure for the advancement District interests: and the con unite in wishing him many years of leisurely life in the city where is a his honorable and properties to

He Talks Entertainingly Upon a Variety of Subjects.

Some Remarks Upon Chapman's

AGAINST SUGAR SCHEDULE

Ex-Senator John J. Ingalls of Kansas, for many years chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia, is in the city. Senator Ingalls has lost none of that wonderful power of language that made him famous as an orator when in the Senate, or that power of clear analysis of public questions that placed him in the front ranks of legislators.

When seen by a Star reporter last evening Mr. Ingalls, in response to questions, spoke freely on a number of subjects of particular interest to the people of the District of Columbia and of the country at large. His work in Congress in the interest of the District of Columbia made him thoroughly acquainted with local conditions here. He still maintains his interest in the capital. Above all, he has lost none of that admirable wit and satire that always amused while it instructed both Senate and galleries, and was so greatly feared by the men against whom at times he aimed his remarks when in the upper house of Congres

ment has disappeared. Individualism has been abolished. The nation is supreme and the sole functions of the inhabitants are to obey laws which they have no share in making, and pay taxes in whose imposi-tion they have no voice. Suffrage and the will of the majority have no place in this benevolent despotism, this advantageous the supremacy of things, boodlers, peelers, saloon keepers, gamblers and the most degraded social elements, have been heard to say that Washington is the best governed city in the world; that nowhere are life, liberty and property more secure, nor is there any place in the United States, nor out of it, where the conditions of human happiness are more abundant, nor the components of human prosperity more stable and permanent than here. To the lover of free institutions and the believer in the axioms of popular liberty these admissions are depressing and discouraging in the extreme. There is a contagion in such examples. If the system works so well in Washington, why may not Illinois try the same experiment in Chicago; or Missouri, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts endeavor thus to restrain the costly discourse the same experiment in chicago; or Missouri, ndeavor thus to restrain the cost

The Great Development. "Under this autocracy Washington has ceased to be provincal and has become cosmopolitan. Twenty-five years ago it was a great, sprawling, commonplace village, but it now easily takes first rank with the great capitals of the world, and is destined

and the paradise of the poor. The pal-aces of the patrician quarter are sumptuous types of demestic architecture, and the new library and the post office are not surpassed by the triumphs of Roman or Grecian genius. When the south side of the avenue to the Potomac is cleared of its disfiguring rubbish and an array of stately structures for public use set upon grassy terraces, with open spaces for fountains and for shade, for the monuments of heroes and the statues of statesmen, extends fro the White House to the Capitol, the conception of the founders will be realized and the metropolis will be complete. "Washington is fortunate, too, in not

revulsions and reverses of trade. Its ad-vance will be steady and constant. As the public service enlarges the amount of

ts inhabitants. A Reference to Chapman.

Washington more strikingly manifest than in the treatment of its culprits and male factors. Purishment has for its objects the protection of society and the reformation of the offender. In the cld barbarous days if a common, plain, plug citizen violated the laws and was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment he was hustled into the Black Maria, with a policeman on the step, and turned over to the jailer with unfeeling and inhuman lack of ceremony. But here when a man suspected of corrupting legislation defies the Senate and is convicted by due process of law, the execution of the sentence is deferred till the delinquent has expressed his readiness to endure the penalty. Obsequious attendants receive him upon his arrival in the city as a distinguished guest. He is consulted about the hour when he prefers to have his incarceration begin. A diagram of the prison is submitted to him that he may select the most eligible apartto have his incarceration begin. A diagram of the prison is submitted to him that he may select the most eligible apartments. Persian rugs alleviate the harshness of the stony floor. Vans of furniture are forwarded to replace the simpler appointments of the cell. Trunks of fashionable apparel are conveniently stored for his access. Fellow prisoners are detailed to act as valets of the chamber and cup hearers. A daily menu is prepared by a great chef for the selection of viands and beverages to solace his weary hours. Eminent citizens in carriages escort him to the gate. The iron cot is found to have been removed to make place for a brass bedstead with luxurious upholstery whereon this minion of fortune may woo tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.

"Bryant evidently had modern Washington justice in mind when in Thanatopsis he advised man to so live that when his aummons came to join the innumerable caravan, he should not go like a galley slave scourged to his dungeon, but

"Sustained and soothed by an unfaltering trust, Like one who wrans the drapery of his

ing trust, Like one who wraps the drapery of his

dreams.'
"Hereafter should this example be in tated men will come to Washington commit crime as in ancient days they we up to Jerusalem to worship."
The Sugar Schedule.
"What should be fione about the sugar schedule." Mr. Ingalia was asked.
"From the republican point of view world be better that the tariff bill shoulfall than that the Senate sugar schedule.

CITY POST OFFICE DEMOCRATIC DIFFERENCES EX-SENATOR INGALLS

GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF WASHINGTON

Imprisonment.

Washington an Object Lesson.

"Washington is an object lesson in state ocialism," he remarked. "The District of Columbia is a political reservation, from which the last vestige of local self-governtyranny. Singularly enough its victims apparently enjoy their subjugation, and are contented with the denial of the fundamental rights of American citizens. Men accustomed to the blessings and privileges of local self-government in Chicago, New York, Baltimore and other great towns; to the supremacy of things, boodlers, peelers,

order and corruption of St. Louis, Balti-more, New York and Boston?

to grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of the nation. "Its superb edifices, parks, boulevards, galleries, museums, suburbs and historic localities make it the elysium of the rich

being a commercial or manufacturing cen-ter. It will not know the fluctuations, the

wages paid to employes will increase, and this will be spent chiefly at home, making ocal business easy and profitable.
"Rapid transit will continually extend the ies of the city, and eventually the falls of the Potomac will be used for the generation of electricity to furnish power and heat and light at triffing cost to all

"In nothing is the upward movement of

couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant
dreams.

fall than that the Senate sugar schedule should stand. It is the most brazen and audacious hold-us. udacious hold-up of the century. It

makes train robbing respectable. It has no exerse except the insatiable greed and rapacity of the most shameless squad of plunderers that ever escaped the penitentiary. Ordinary marauders are content to rob a bank, or swindle a community. These brigands propose to pillage the nation, and to compel Congress to become their accomplices. The trust schedule will destroy competition, annihilate the beet sugar industry, and add to the oppressive burdens of every citizen of the Untied States, for the avowed purpose of swelling the already inordate gains of a remorseless monopoly. These are the performances that explain populism, and which, if not restrained, will make anarchy possible."

Senator Ingalis has traveled extensively over the country during the last year and has had unusual opportunities to observe business conditions. When asked if he thought the times are improving, he replied:

"Since the election in November I bear

"Since the election in November I have been in all parts of the country, from San Francisco to Boston, from Montreal to At-lanta, and it is the concurrent testimony Francisco to Boston, from Montreal to Atlanta, and it is the concurrent testimony that times have never been harder nor money scarcer than now. Every branch of industry languishes. Rents, incomes, interest and profits have dwindled. Prices of land, farm products, and general commodities have sunk lower and lower, till in many localities the most valuable improved farms in rich regions are absolutely unsalable. Nature has been beneficent; harvests abundant; there has been the early and the latter rain; the Mississippi valley is burdened with cribbed corn; crop prospects were never better; skilled and crude labor is plenty; the equipment of machinery is unrivaled; we have all the conditions for good times, but they linger. Porsibly they are coming, but they are not here. Many will not be able to wait much longer for their arrival. Multitudes have already fallen from affluence to need, and many other multitudes have sunk from comfort to penury and want of daily bread."

"What will be the effect of this condition on the political future of the country?"

"The people are patient. They are rational. They don't expect miracles, but

"The people are patient. They are ra-tional. They don't expect miracles, but they are tired of adversity. They are not looking for the miraculous draught of fishes, or the change of water into wine, but they want to see credit and business looking for the miraculous draught of fishes, or the change of water into wine, but they want to see credit and business raised from the dead. They would like to have idle men who are willing to work earning wages. It does not console them to be fold that there is surplus of money in banks to loan at small interest. They don't want to borrow money, but to sell corn. The man who mortgaged his farm five years ago for a fourth of its value would like to have it sell for enough at least to pay the debt. They will give the republican party a fair chance, as they gave the democrats four years ago. Should we fail to secure public revenue and restore prosperity they are likely to try some other experiment. Sometimes a sick man who has periment. Sometimes a sick man who has found no relief from the regular physicians buys a bottle of patent medicine, or consults a faith doctor and gets well."

"Is international bimetallism coming?"
"International bimetallism is a sonorous
phrase, but when it is mentioned to the average citizen he stops talking and wirks, or smiles, and asks about the prize fight, or Cuba, or the Greek war, or whether colored shirts and tan shoes are likely to worn much this summer."

ALASKAN BOUNDARY TREATY.

It is Considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. The Alaskan boundary treaty was considered by the Senate committee on for-

eign relations today. This treaty was sent to the Senate during the last Congress, and its text published by the Associated Press at the time. The committee on foreign relations reported it to the Serate without amendment, but it was never considered. When the last Congress expired the treaty went back to the committee, and it now comes up for consideration for the first time in the Fifty-fifth Congress. The treaty 'provides for fixing the definite location of the 141st meridian, but a question has arisen as to whether the summit of Mt. St. Elias, as provided in the treaty, should be deter-

nined upon as the starting point. Since the last session and the favorable since the last session and the lavorable report on the treaty the suggestion has been made that its acceptance would in-validate the claims of this country to ter-ritory not intended to be covered by the so far as it can be made to act as such, but does not deal with the disputed question as to territory along the seacoast from Port-land channel. The claim is now set up that Mt. St. Ellas would fall within this sea-coast territory, and that the ratification of the treaty would be equivalent to concur-rence in the British contention with refer-

The committee considered the matter at ome length, taking the view that if the tion of the treaty might mean more than appears on the face of the document, as it would involve to an extent at least the more complicated question of the boundary fixed at ten marine leagues from the sea ple were appointed a subcommittee to fully investigate the subject.

PRICE OF ARMOR PLATE. Senate Naval Affairs Committee Agre

on \$400 a Ton. The Senate naval affairs committee today had before them Secretary Long of the Navy Department, having under consideration the subject of armor plate for battle ships.

At the conclusion of the meeting the committee decided unanimously to recom-mend that the price of armor plate be fixed at \$400 a ton. The committee was informed that the armor plate manufac-turers would willingly accept \$425 per ton, but it was believed that they would

also accept the lower price.

A proposition to put the price at \$425 per ton was first considered, but Senator Tillman moved to substitute \$100, calling attention to the fact that whereas the naval officials now appear to agree upon \$425 as the minimum price, they had heretofore in a communication from the Sec

The recommendation is to cover only the

armor for the three battle ships in course of erection, and will not be made at all unless assurance is received from the Secretary that the price recommended will be accepted by the Bethlehem and Carnegie In the discussion of the question the opinion was expressed that it would be neces-sary either to come to terms with the Beth-lehem and Carnegie people on the price to be

paid or to secure the control of their armor plants. The proposition of the Illinois steel works was not regarded as practicable for works was not regarded as plants the present.

Secretary Long was accompanied in his visit to the committee by Commodores Hichborn and Sampson, chiefs, respectively, of the bureaus of construction and repair and of ordnance, who agreed with him in the recommendation of an allowance of

PETER VOY ESSEN'E BEQUEST.

Senate Passes the Bill Authorising the Commissioners to Accept It. The Senate this afternoon passed the bill trict of Columbia to accept the bequest of the late Peter Von Essen.

This bill was before Congress at the last session, and its provisions have been here-tofore explained in The Star.

Other District Bills The bill to further prevent cruelty to animals in the District came up in the call of the calendar, but, upon the suggestion of Senator Cockrell of Missouri, the bill went over without action.

The bill to regulate cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District came up for consideration. This is the measure proposed by the health officer of the District, and its provisions have been published in The Star. The bill was passed without amendment. The bill to further prevent cruelty to ani

WHITE FLAG FLOATING

THE STAR BY MAIL

Persons leaving the city for any

period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United States or Canada, by ordering it at

this office, in person or by letter.

Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Sub-

scribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should

give the last address as well as the

Hostilities Between Greek and Turkish Armies Have Ceased.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR AN ARMISTICE

Turkey Will Probably Refuse the Abolition of Capitulation.

CZAR'S PACIFIC REQUESTS

ATHENS, May 19.-A dispatch received here from Lamai, dated 10 o'clock this morning, announces that the white flag has been hoisted between the armies of Greece and Turkey, and that Crown Prince Constantine has been authorized to suspend hostilities with the view of concluding

arrangements for an armistice.

A panic prevails at Lamai owing to the reports that the criminals will be released from the jails. The arrival of the troops during the night increased the general feeling of terror.

The army of the crown prince has reformed on the Othyrs mountains, and will be reinforced by General Smolenski's brigade and the troops dispatched to the front from Athens yesterday.

The minister of the interior, M. Theotokis, has gone to St. Klis. MAY YET CAUSE TROUBLE.

Indications That Turkey Will Refuse Abolition of Capitulations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 19.-An official of the Turkish foreign office, in an interview today, after dwelling upon the provocative attitude of Greece and the earnest efforts made by Turkey to prevent

"During the month's war Turkey has suffered serious loss in life and money, and the peace conditions put forward cannot but be regarded as moderate and as wholly justified. Nevertheless the government is possibly prepared to modify its demands in regard to the indemnity and the cession of Thessaly in view of the Lankrupt condition of Greece and as proof of its pacific desires.

Turkey Will Not Recede.

"In regard to the abolition of the capitulations in favor of Greek subjects in Turkey, it is impossible for the government, in the interests of the country, to make any modifications. Even Servia and Roumania, in every sense the superiors of Greece, have not these privileges, and Greece cannot be allowed to retain exceptional rights which she has so scandalously abused. It is confidently hoped, therefore, that Europe will have sufficient sense of justice not to press Turkey. Upon this point she is determined not to yield, and should Europe attempt to impose such a sacrifice by force of arms, the situation created would be most detrimental t eral peace. The Turkish population would inevitably become excited by such injustice, the government could not hold itself responsible for the grave consequences which would follow, and the powers would in the end undoubtedly have cause to de-

plore deeply the result of such actions." Telegram From the Czar.

The telegram of the czar appealing to the sultan to cease hostilities against Greece, which was couched in the most friendly terms, is regarded as being very significant, as showing the pacific intentions of the czar, while it is also politically important in the din of checking German influence at the Yildiz Kiosk, which influence has considerably increased since the outbreak of the war with Greece. The action of the czar has had a marked impression upon the Turkish government, which is already showing a more conciliatory disposition, promising the conclusion of an

equitable peace. MANY NOTABLES ABROAD.

Steamship Paris Takes Out a Distin guished List of Passengers. NEW YORK, May 19 .- Chang Yen Hoon, the special Chinese ambassador to attend the queen's jubilee celebration, was a passenger on steamship Paris of the American line, which sailed today. He was accom-

panied by his secretary and fourteen young

Chinamen. Yang Yu, the Chinese minister

at Washington, was at the pier to see him Former Secretary of State John W. Foster was also a passenger on the Paris. He goes abroad as a special commissioner to consult with the government of Great Britain and Russia to see if some agreement cannot be entered into to prevent the extermination of the seal. He said he would spend only a few days in London, and would then go to St. Petersburg. On his way back he will stop for several weeks in London, and return to this country lefter August when he will make his recont fore August, when he will make his report to President McKinley. Bishop Wallis of New Zealand sailed on

the Paris today. He is going to attent the conference of Episcopal bishops, which is to be held at Lambeth, England, during the month of July.

Katherine Clemmons, the actress, was also a passenger. Howard Gould was at the pier to see her off. Among the other reserved. pier to see her off. Among the other pas-sengers on the Pari, were Mrs. Freek Les-tic, Mr. and Mrs. John Drew, Olga Nether-

sole, the actress; Mrs. A. J. Garvey, widow of the Tweed ring contractor, and Mar-shall P. Wilder.

Fred. Lucas, a Young Society Man, Arrested for Forging Titles.

handsome young man, arrived here last February. He sought the best society and was very active in church work, took expensive quarters at a hotel and invested money in a local telephone enterprise. On Monday night he left in custody of an officer from Indianapolis, representing an

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 19.-Fred Lucas, a

castern savings institution, which you Lucas is accused of having defrauded Lucas and his father, Thomas L., were in the abstract business at Huntington, Ind. They are accused of having raised loans of \$30,000 upon abstracts of property, wherein the name of Fred Lucas was substituted for that of the real owners.

Reichstag Passes Emigration Bill. BERLIN, May 10.-The reichstag today operative on April 1, 186. The reichstag also passed the olemargarine bill, the vote being 186 to 101.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 19. -Har